

Loma Linda University and directs surgical training programs at the University Medical Center.

In 1989, the city of Loma Linda purchased a 10-acre parcel of land adjacent to the Bryn Mawr Elementary School. Elmer Digneo, then mayor of Loma Linda, suggested that because the park was adjacent to an elementary school, it be named after Dr. Bailey for his lifelong dedication to the health of children. On February 13, 1990 the local city council officially named the park the Leonard Bailey Park. Work is now underway to provide diverse recreational use—a baseball diamond, tennis courts, a full-sized soccer field, facilities for little league baseball, and others—at the park. Dr. Bailey joins Mayor Digneo and Hulda Crooks as two local citizens distinguished by parks named in their honor.

Mr. Speaker, I have known Dr. Bailey and have admired his work for a great many years. A photograph of Dr. Bailey and many of the children he has provided with a second chance, hangs proudly in my office. I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and many of Dr. Bailey's friends and colleagues in recognizing his remarkable achievements at the official dedication of the Leonard Bailey Park in Loma Linda.

SALUTE TO MARGARET BUSH
WILSON

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1996

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, in keeping with this year's Black History Month theme, "African-American Women: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow" I would like to pay tribute to an outstanding St. Louisan who exemplifies the highest values and qualities of leadership in the African-American community, Mrs. Margaret Bush Wilson.

Mrs. Wilson is a St. Louis native who graduated from Sumner High School and received a B.A. degree in economics, cum laude, from Talladega College. She went on to earn her LL.B. from Lincoln University School of Law. Mrs. Wilson has been a highly respected jurist in St. Louis for many years and is admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court. She has also taught at the CLEO Institute and St. Louis University School of Law.

Margaret Bush Wilson has dedicated her life to the fight for civil rights and racial equality, carrying on a family tradition of community service. Mrs. Wilson's mother, Berenice Casey, served on the executive committee of the St. Louis NAACP in the 1920's and 1930's and her father, James T. Bush, Sr., a pioneer real estate broker in St. Louis was the moving force behind the Shelley vs. Kraemer case which led to the landmark U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing racial restrictive housing covenants.

In addition to being a prominent St. Louis leader, Margaret Bush Wilson has served in many national positions. She was national chairperson of the NAACP Board of Directors from 1975 to 1984. She has also served in the following Federal, State, and local posts: U.S. attorney, legal division, the Rural Electrification Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, assistant attorney-general of Missouri,

legal services specialist, State Technical assistance Office, War on Poverty; administrator, Community Services and Continuing Education Programs, title I, Higher Education Act of 1965 in Missouri, and acting director, St. Louis Lawyers for Housing.

Mrs. Wilson actively serves in numerous organizations committed to education and social justice. She is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and is the recipient of many civic and professional awards including honorary degrees from St. Paul's College, Smith College, Washington University, Kenyon College, Talladega College, Boston University, and the University of Missouri-St. Louis.

Margaret Bush Wilson is a cherished member of the St. Louis community and a distinguished black woman. She has demonstrated a deep understanding of the history of the black community and displayed the highest level of compassion for equal justice. She has truly dedicated her life to improving the future of the black community.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to salute Mrs. Margaret Bush Wilson, a force for good in our society who has helped change the course of African-American history.

TECHNOLOGY FOR EDUCATION
AND TRAINING

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting my Washington Report for Wednesday, March 6, 1996 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

TECHNOLOGY FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Although the Indiana economy has shown some strengths in past months, I sense a great deal of unease as I travel around the 9th District. People are concerned about the economy and job security, and worry about their future and their children's future. And this is not just in Indiana. Many people across the country are uneasy about their economic future in the new global economy that means stronger competition and rapidly advancing technology. Hoosiers are interested in what it will take to better prepare themselves in this new global job market. One idea getting increased attention—especially for rural areas—is distance learning through sophisticated computer links.

OPPORTUNITIES

We often hear of the cyberspace revolution, the Internet, the Web, and going on-line. Behind the new and often confusing terminology is the potential to significantly upgrade the skills of Hoosier students and workers. The economy increasingly demands a workforce that is well-educated, particularly in math and science, and has important communication and computer skills. Rural areas, such as in southern Indiana, often do not have the resources to build new training or education facilities, but can get the latest information and expertise through telecommunications and computer technologies.

"Distance learning" means using a variety of technologies to reach learners hundreds of miles away. Instead of traditional, instructor-led classroom teaching, people could learn through self-directed and interactive courses run through multi-media computers. Thus, for example, teachers in elementary and secondary schools could bring the vast resources available on the Internet to our students, such as accessing the latest news

stories or taking them on a "virtual field trip" through the Amazon rain forest without ever leaving their class-room. College students could tap into courses being taught at distant campuses in areas such as life sciences, business management or engineering technology. Someone working during the day could spend some time at a business or industry site to improve skills in everything from speech communication to computer-aided design.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EFFORTS

The federal government helped lay the groundwork for the Internet, the worldwide connection of computers at libraries, universities, governments, and businesses. It is also helping to build the Information Superhighway—including Indiana's version, Access Indiana—which will make access to the Internet much easier.

The National Science Foundation recently funded the Rural Datafication Project, a nineties version that brought electricity to rural areas some sixty years ago. This project is to determine how rural communities spread over large areas can be given access to the Internet. The federal government also helps promote distance learning and rural student access to previously unavailable courses.

President Clinton recently announced an initiative that makes upgrading the technological literacy of our young people a high priority for his administration. He has proposed creating a \$2 billion seed money fund that would help connect all U.S. schools and libraries to the Internet.

INDIANA EFFORTS

In Indiana, Governor Bayh has undertaken several initiatives to improve distance learning and computer use in the schools.

Indiana now ranks among the top ten states in the ratio of students to computer. Indiana is also among those states which have state-supported telecomputing networks for K-12 instruction, and several K-12 schools in the 9th District have already made their debut on the World Wide Web with their own Home Pages posting a variety of information on school activities and educational material.

The Indiana Higher Education Telecommunications System (IHETS) operates a satellite-based TV network that delivers its programs to 300 sites across the state, including 100 K-12 schools, 48 business and industry sites, and 33 hospitals. Most of the programming allows for "live interaction" of students off-campus.

The Indiana Partnership for Statewide Education (IPSE), a consortium of Indiana's independent and public higher educational institutions, is developing programs to bring higher education courses via satellite, cable TV, and computers to citizens wherever they may live. It is already offering 300 degree and non-degree courses throughout Indiana. The offerings include undergraduate and graduate, continuing education, professional development, and independent study courses.

Indiana is also active in the Rural Datafication Project, with a site in Moores Hill hosted by the Southeastern Indiana Rural Telephone Cooperative providing an Internet access program. Another project initiated by the Wilson Education Centers in Jeffersonville has connected to the Internet 180 school buildings in 12 counties in the southeastern corner of our state. Various state grants are available to help schools and communities hook up to the Internet.

ASSESSMENT

The solution to the challenge of upgrading the education of our children and the skills of our workers cannot be found in technology alone. But there is no doubt in my